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No 64
PLAIN ACCOUNT
OF THE
VENEREAL DISEASE;

WITH

The MOST SUCCESSFUL
METHOD OF CURE
In its Several STAGES:

BY WHICH

The Patient may know certainly, whether he has the
Disease or not; and in what State or Degree.

WITH

The various Forms in which an old Taint will shew itself
and the Diseases it will bring on, or imitate.

* * * The Management of a recent Clap, and of an old Gleet,
are here laid down in so plain a Manner, that any Man
may cure himself with Certainty and Security; without the
Danger of Quacks, or Expence of Surgeons.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. JACKSON, in St. James's-Street; and M. COOPER,
in Pater-noster-row. M.DCC.LVIII.

[Price One Shilling and Sixpence.]

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T H E
VENEREAL DISEASE
I N
All its FORMS.

C H A P T E R I.

Of the Nature and Origin of the Distemper.

TH E venereal disease assumes so many forms, that it often, for a time, deceives physicians. The venom will, in some persons, remain a long while where it is not suspected; and in others, appearances will seem to shew it where it really is not. If the doctor is sometimes deceived by this; the patient is much oftener: and 'tis hard to say, which is the most miserable case of the two, a man's suspecting he has the disease when he has not; or continuing ignorant of it when he has.

The intent of this treatise is to prevent these mistakes: to warn the unsuspecting of their danger, and to remove the fears of those who are unhappy without cause.

The disease is now so well understood, that it will not be difficult to describe it clearly, in all its appearances; and we shall establish certain marks by which to know when it is, and when it is not in a constitution: these will be laid down in the succeeding chapters in a few plain words; that they may be understood with ease, and retained in the memory.

To this end it will be proper, after some general observations on the nature of the disease, to consider it, according to the received distinction, into three kinds or degrees, the *clap*, the *local* and the *universal* pox; with the symptoms of each, and their best treatment. This will give the reader a thorough knowledge of the distemper: and he will then be able to understand more perfectly, the obscure marks by which it may be discovered when it is latent in the Constitution; or when it appears in the disguise of other disorders.

C H A P. II.

Of the Origin of the Pox.

AMONG diseases, some are universal; and others peculiar to certain places: The first are the lot of human kind, and attack man, as man, wheresoever he resides; the latter are owing to accidents of climate, and therefore in their nature limited to the place. Thus the inhabitants of the *Alps* have swellings in the throat; and those of some other countries their peculiar maladies. These affect every generation of mankind upon the same ground; and are naturally confined to it: but a distemper which has its origin from this cause may be infectious; and then it will be propagated among other nations, whose people have commerce with those where it is originally produced.

This will explain the history of the venereal disease. It is a natural malady in the island of *Hispaniola*. Before *Africans* were carried thither, or *Europeans* knew the place, the disease was among the inhabitants: for *Columbus*, when he first landed there, found multitudes miserably mangled by it, and perishing under it. They had, at that time, no intercourse with

any other nation ; therefore they could not have received it from elsewhere, nor was it then known in any other part of the world.

From the time that other nations traded to that island, this disease began to spread among them : the *Spaniards* caught it of the natives, and gave it to the *French* ; they to the *English*, and one or other of these to every part of the world where there is commerce.

In 1493, *Columbus* returned from that island, and brought with him into *Spain* some of the natives : and, in the year following, a *Spaniard* had the pox : the first *European* upon whom the disease was seen. He had been with the adventurers at that island ; and he got it there. Many of the sailors, in the first and succeeding Expeditions, were also infected ; and they spread it fast among their acquaintance : so that in a few years, it became universal.

Perhaps other islands, or some parts of the continent, in equal latitudes, and with like circumstances, may also have it originally among them : but we cannot be sure of this. We know that it was first seen in that place ; and thence came into *Europe*.

C H A P III.

Of the several Degrees of the Distemper.

WHEN the venereal disease was first brought into *Europe*, it had all the force and violence of the place where it was native: the accounts of its symptoms and of the miserable death of those infected with it, are terrible. These felt it in the extream degree; for they received it immediately from those who had it native and original: but from that time to this, it has grown milder. Our constitutions and our climate differ: the causes which enraged it there are not here; and it became milder than at first, as the *Europeans* received it from one another. 'Tis terrible enough still, but nothing to what it was when first brought among us. Claps and buboes appear dreadful things to us, but they are methods nature finds to throw off the infection in a more favourable climate. The disease had no such symptoms at first in *Europe*; nor has still, where it is original. It is there universal; and every infection, is a general pox.

With us, according to the degree of taint, or the circumstances of the infection,

it appears sooner or later, and in various forms ; according to which, it is called by the two names, of a clap or a pox ; but there is also a third rational distinction, which is between a single venereal appearance, and an universal infection of the blood.

Thus it may be proper to establish the three kinds of the venereal disease; the *clap*, the *local*, and the *universal taint*. These will be explained under their several heads; beginning with the mildest.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Nature of the Venereal Poison.

THE disease we see arises with us only from infection. To know the nature of this infection, and its consequences, we must inquire what the matter is which gives it: and to understand the several stages or degrees of the distemper, we must learn how it is received; and what is its course in the body. The infecting matter we call the *venereal poison*: this is contained in the person who has the disorder; and some of it is communicated to him

him who receives the infection. A very little of this may give the taint: for we see in other instances, particularly inoculation, that the thousandth part of a drop of the infecting matter, will spread through the whole body.

The venereal poison is a sharp, corrosive, and inflammatory fluid, which can be received only by the tender parts; and which, being received, produces first inflammation in those parts, then a corrosion of their substance, forming ulcers; afterwards hard swellings in the glands, and in the end an universal taint of the whole body, not sparing even the bones.

From this we may see something of its course, and the causes of its various symptoms. It inflames and corrodes the part where it was received; and in the mildest condition, runs itself off there in form of a clap: or it fixes in one place on the surface, forming an ulcer, which we call in this case a chancre, and that being cured, is over: so that this is the first stage of the disease, and he is happy in whom it ends thus. The first case is a clap; the latter, a local pox: when it goes farther, it either fixes itself in the glands, or ascends into the blood and becomes universal.

C H A P. V.

Of the Manner wherein the Poison is conveyed from an infected to a sound Person.

THERE are many ways by which the venereal poison may be, and sometimes is received into the body ; but the general method is by copulation ; and it is thus.

A woman, who has the disease, has a discharge of the infected matter within ; and the nut, or extremity of the penis, which is covered with a tender skin, comes in the time of copulation where that matter is. Sometimes the discharge in the woman is from a multitude of little ulcers, the disease in her being no farther advanc'd, than to the condition of a clap ; sometimes it is from a larger and inveterate sore, she having then the pox. In either case, the matter is received upon the *nut*, and penetrates into it. In the first of these states, it usually and naturally produces a clap ; in the latter, a local pox, or a chancre on the part. To understand how the poison is received, and how it makes its way, we must know something of the human frame.

These

There are dispersed throughout the whole body, a number of vessels carrying a lymph, or watery liquor, and thence called lymphaticks. These have their origin in very small threads, in all parts of the body ; and their tender coats are, in those extream parts, of a spongy substance ; into which a thin fluid easily enters. Earlier writers thought these lymphaticks were continuations of the extream ends of the arteries ; but a better philosophy, and more strict anatomical observations, have shewn they are a distinct system of vessels. *Akin-side* conjectured this ; and *Hunter* and *Monro* demonstrated it. Those gentlemen dispute the honour of the discovery ; but perhaps both deserve it : It appears that *Dr. Monro* found them in *Scotland*, and wrote his thoughts, which *Dr. Hunter* afterwards saw : but before he saw that writing, himself also made the same discovery. Their concurrent testimony proves the fact.

The way in which these vessels are supplied, is this : the extream ends of the arteries are in the same manner spongy in their substance, and before they begin to return in form of veins, a thin watery fluid is discharged thro' this loose part of their coats,

coats ; the blood returning thicker in the veins.

This thin fluid is discharged into the cellular membrane of the body ; and it is that which is seen in vapour when the flesh is cut. The spungy ends of the lymphatics arise in the same place, and they receive this loose fluid. They carry it to the glands, where it undergoes some change ; and from these it is sent up to the thoracic duct, and thence given again to the circulating blood.

This is the course of nature ; and thus much being known, the manner wherein the venereal poison is received, will be easily understood ; as well as its passage afterwards in the body. If a drop of it should be laid upon the back of the hand, or in any place where the skin is thick and unhurt, it would not penetrate or do any harm ; but if it were laid upon the lips, or the nipple of a female breast, or if the skin of the hand were wounded to receive it, it would immediately enter and give the disease ; for in these cases the ends of the lymphaticks are within its reach.

Thus it is nurses receive infection from a sucking child, born of infected parents ; and thus persons have been poxed
by

by kissing the lips of diseased women ; or by the indecent use of a cut finger. The small pox may be given by any of the same means : the wound in this last case answers the purpose of the scratch made for inoculation ; and that disease may be given by laying a thousandth part of a drop of the matter from a pustule upon the lips, or on the nut of the penis.

These lymphaticks are the vessels which in either case receive the infection : and where the skin is thin, they are in a manner naked and therefore it can reach them easily.

There is no part of the body where there are more of these vessels than on the nut of the penis : they lie with their spungy ends in vast numbers there, just under the skin, and that is so tender, that the matter easily gets admittance.

When there is within the woman a confirm'd *ulcer* or *chanere*, the matter from this touching the nut, fixes itself there, corrodes the surface at once, and makes such an ulcer as that from whence it sprung : there it fixes, and if the quantity were small, perhaps it goes no farther. This is a local pox, and the *chanere* being well cured, the mischief ceases. But
if

if the quantity of matter be great within the woman, and it be discharged by many lesser and less envenom'd ulcers, it penetrates the skin, gets into these vessels, and having gone a little way, it corrodes them, and discharges itself with their contents, distempered by it, into the urinary passage; whence it runs out in a clap: and usually this goes no farther.

If the woman has been in a very confirmed state of the disease, and the matter within her has been strongly poisonous, as well as large in quantity; then while some of it corrodes the vessels in the passage, some part also is carried forward into the body, with the proper fluid of those vessels: this reaches the glands of the groin, and there forms swellings, which are called buboes: Or perhaps part of it passing yet farther, rises at length with the lymph to thoracic duct, and is thence delivered to the blood, and all becomes infected. The first cases are claps, or the local pox; this last is the most terrible kind, the universal lues.

The circumstances are so various, that the consequence can never be directly known. Usually the matter either corrodes the lymphatics in their passage, or fixes on the glands

glands next above; in which case runnings and buboes follow: but sometimes it rises at once to the thoracic duct, and mixes with the blood without any of those symptoms. This make a latent universal pox, and is the most deplorable of all the stages. The mischief is unsuspected; and by that time it appears, is too confirmed to give way to any but the most powerful remedies, and the full course of medicine.

C H A P. VI.

Of a Clap.

A Man lying with an infected woman, in the most common stage of the disease, a great deal of the venereal poison comes upon the skin of the *nut*. This is so tender, the matter soon penetrates thro' it; and there lie just under it the spongy ends of the lymphatick vessels: into these it enters, and immediately infects their proper contents. All the lymph contained in those parts of the vessels, is thus converted into a kind of venereal poison.

These lymphaticks in their course towards the glands of the groin, form a multitude

titude of minute glands of their own, which open by small mouths into the urethra or passage of urine, and keep it moist by a continual small discharge of a glutinous humour, or viscid lymph.

This is their office in a state of health, but it is altered in the infected person. These minute glands of the urinary Passage are the first the poison reaches: it inflames, swells and corrodes them; and soon the discharge from them becomes large in quantity and tainted. This is a clap: and often the whole poison fixes here, and goes no farther. By degrees it is washed away by the great quantity of lymph sent thither, assisted, by medicines and temperate living; and so ends the disease: the blood never having received any infection.

Our climate and way of living favour this, and also the mitigation of the distemper, by having passed thro' many such constitutions. We have observed they know of no such thing where the disease is native. Every man there that is infected, is poxed absolutely: nor did we know what this slight degree of the distemper was, till it had been half a century among us.

C H A P. VII.

The Symptoms of a Clap.

WHEN a man has lain with an infected woman, and the venereal poison has been received in such a manner as to produce a clap, the symptoms come on thus.

On the fourth day after, there appears the beginning of a running : sometimes this comes on the third day, and in other cases not till after a week or more ; but the fourth day is the most usual and natural time.

The discharge at first is small in quantity, and scarce at all acrimonious, for the poison has but just infected those glands from which it is made ; and 'tis their own viscid lymph which flows from them little alter'd. This produces a tickling in the passage, and fouls the extremity of the penis.

This is the first signal of the disorder : as the running encreases, it gathers more acrimony, and soon there is felt a foreness at the end of the passage : this gapes more than natural, and there comes on a violent tickling and itching, with heat all over the part and particularly in making water. The next stage is considerable pain, the part grows hard and inflamed ;

inflamed; the discharge is yellow, and sometimes green; acid and painful; and the urine is voided with difficulty and pain. There comes on an unnatural desire of copulation; and hence has arisen the fatal folly of men debauching children, under an opinion that they should get rid of the disease.

The symptoms, after this time, all encrease: the pain, the heat of urine, and involuntary erection. The root of the penis grows hot and inflamed, and often the end or nut is bent or pulled downwards. The discharge grows larger in quantity, and more acrid and discoloured; and sometimes it is streaked with blood. This arises from the sharpness of the humour eating through the coats of some of the small vessels.

When the disease has kept in this state three weeks or a month, the symptoms begin to abate; and they afterwards go off in the same manner as they came on. The inflammation becomes less violent, the parts resume their natural condition, the discharge grows less in quantity, and loses its foul colour; till by degrees the matter becomes white, thick and tough: there is no longer any pain in making water; and, a little after this, the running ceases entirely.

This

This is the natural course of the clap, when it is regularly managed, and is attended with no extraordinary symptoms. He who has the disorder in that state, and finds it go off in such a manner, needs be in no future fear: he may be assured, that he is perfectly cured.

There are other accidents which may bring on a discharge from this part, but without any thing infectious; particularly an immoderate use of venery, though with a sound person: but the discharge in this case is not discoloured, nor do the painful symptoms, before mentioned, come on. A few days rest performs the cure; for nature soon recovers herself without medicines.

The cure of a clap is also easy; but the great care is to take it early: neglect, or a dependance upon improper medicines, will give it time to fix itself, and then the cure is more tedious, and the consequences worse; there remain scars in the passage, where the ulcers were healed; or a discharge follows, which, though not venereal, weakens the person; and is very troublesome, and difficult to be thoroughly stopped. This is called a gleet: it never

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appears

appears but when the disease has been violent ; and a thousand times rises from neglect, for once of necessity.

C H A P VIII.

The Method of Cure.

THE most safe, easy and effectual cure of a clap is this. As soon as it is perceived, bleed at the arm seven ounces : this will prevent the violence of the inflammation, and give the medicines more power. Observe a careful diet, eating nothing high seasoned, nor strong meats : avoid cold, and use little exercise ; drink no wine, and do not so much as think of women.

There is a little wild white-flower'd mallow, the roots of which are excellent in this disease. It is neither the common mallow nor the marsh mallow ; but is frequent on waste grounds, and is like the common kind in all respects, but that the whole plant is smaller, and the flowers are white. All the mallows have a mucilaginous quality, but this has some astringency also with it ; and is peculiarly useful in this disease.

disease. Slice a pound of the root, and pour upon it a gallon of boiling water: when this is cold, strain off the liquor, and sweeten it with a little sugar. There will be somewhat more than three quarts of the infusion: mix with it a pint of milk, and let this be the common drink. It must be taken warm; and this quantity should be drank in the four and twenty hours.

At night, take thirty five grains of powder of rhubarb; and, from time to time, use an injection of linseed tea and milk. To make this pour a pint of boiling water upon an ounce of whole linseed, and when cold, strain it off, and mix equal parts of milk and of this liquor. This should be used after every time of making water: and if the part be in pain, let some of the same liquor be warmed, and hold it a considerable time in it; washing it gently, without violent rubbing, and getting some of it between the nut, and the skin which covers it.

This is a very gentle and easy course: here is no mercury, nor any thing that can hurt the constitution; yet, by this, a common clap will always be managed in the beginning safely and successfully. There

will be very little pain, and no danger. Quietness and strict temperance must be continued ; and every other night the dose of rhubarb must be taken. If the case be violent, and the inflammation does not give way to this, the bleeding must be repeated ; and a pultice of bread and milk, with a little pounded linseed, must be applied to the part often, warm.

These methods will encrease the running ; and that is intended ; the danger would be that it should stop : violent exercise, intemperance, or a cold, will at any time restrain it ; and then one of the testicles immediately swells, or some such mischief follows. But if these irregularities be avoided, the disease is regularly conquered. The manner is this : the mallow decoction drank in this large quantity dilutes, and adds a great deal of a soft muſilaginous lymph to the blood ; part of this is discharged from the ends of the arteries in the Penis, and received into the lymphaticks, by which the venereal poison was first received. Thus the medicine is conveyed to the ulcerated parts by the same course that the infection was ; and the great quantity of this medicated lymph de-

lutes,

lutes, and washes away the poison. That would have infected the rest of the lymph if its quantity had been small: on the contrary, this great drain of it conquers the venom, and its medicinal effect heals by degrees the ulcers. In the mean time the far greater part of it is discharged by urine, and that urine itself is turned into a medicine by the power of the root. It is not yellow and acrid as usual, but clear like water, soft, and musilaginous. The inside of the passage is the ulcerated part, and this urine washes and foment it; whereas urine, in the common state of the body, would have inflamed and irritated the part, encreasing the complaint.

The disease is only in this part, and these medicines take effect immediately upon it; the urine in the very passage, and the lymph in the vessels from behind: the injection also assists in the same service; and thus it cannot be but that the symptoms must all grow milder; the low diet also preventing an increase of the inflammation. In the place of this, the common practice is, to give mercury, and strong purges. These are both directly contrary to the rational method of cure; and accordingly they

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bring

bring on worse symptoms. It is to this wrong course of medicines we owe the common opinion of the obstinacy of claps, and the difficulty of their cure. Nothing is more easy; but these improper medicines encrease the complaint. We would have the patient understand all as he goes on; and not only know what things are right, what wrong, but also for what reason. Rough purges disturb the whole frame, which should be kept quiet; and all mercurials encrease inflammation.

How long the method, here directed, is to be continued, cannot be fixed; for it depends upon the degree of the infection; but the patient will see plainly when it has answered the intended purpose. The painful symptoms which soon diminish, will by degrees go off; the urine will pass without pain, the part will become cool, and the discharge will be less, and that not ill coloured: the lymph will, in a great measure, fall into its natural course to the thoracic duct, instead of oozing out at the little ulcers.

Nothing is required now, but to take off the flux of it, which yet comes upon the parts; and to heal perfectly those ulcers

cers. The doctrine of revulsion comes in place on this occasion : and the danger of inflammation being over, brisker purges may now be used. Every third day take a dose of phyfic, till three have been used : the best is the beforementioned quantity of rhu-
barb, quickened by twelve grains of powder of jalap ; and let this be worked off with the decoction of mallows. Let mercury be carefully avoided ; it will encrease all the symptoms, and have many other bad consequences.

If by these purges, a regular cool diet, quietness, and the continuance of the former method all the time, the inflammation wholly goes off, and no painful erections happen ; no trouble from making water, nor any tickling in the part, the discharge will be less and less, and it will at the end grow white and thick. In this case balsams are all that are farther necessary. The most effectual is this : mix up a scruple of powder of rhubarb with as much balm of *Gilead* as will make it into a bolus. Take this every night.

If balm of *Gilead* cannot be had, balsam of *Capivi*, or even turpentine will supply its place ; but that of *Gilead* is the most elegant

elegant, and the best. After taking this three times, the balsam may be used alone, and thus the cure will be compleated.

C H A P. IX.

Of a more Obstinate Clap.

WHAT has been described in the preceding chapters, is the natural state of a clap, when there are no particular bad symptoms: but sometimes the degree of infection having been greater, or the constitution worse than ordinary, the venom will not go off in this easy manner. This makes what we call an obstinate clap.

In some cases also worse symptoms come on. That state of the disease may be called a complicated clap, and shall be considered in the next chapter: in this we treat of that which is common, but more difficult of cure; in which no new symptoms appear, but those which are usual in the mildest kind, do not go off by the former method.

The course having been begun in the way before directed, if the pain and inflammation

flammation will not give way, the bleeding must be repeated a third time, and the diet reduced still lower. Eat nothing but chickens ; keep your chamber ; and drink more of the decoction.

By these means the symptoms will be reduced, though more slowly than in the other case. Omit the rhubarb ; and keep the body open by gentle glysters. There seems a nastiness and trouble in these, but it is easily avoided. There is certainly something very offensive to delicacy, in suffering a glyster to be given by another person : but nothing is so easy as a man's doing it for himself, and then all the objection vanishes. The glyster need be nothing but three quarters of a pint of the mallow infusion, with a spoonful of brown sugar, and two spoonfuls of salad oil. It must be thrown up just warm. The pewterers sell a large sort of syringe for this purpose, and a man may give it to himself without pain or trouble. The *French* have found this ; and they use it on all occasions, even the ladies for a complexion. The effect is very beneficial in the present instance : nothing cools the body so well ; and it produces the effect of a purge without irritation.

If

If the symptoms do not give way to this, the bleeding must be again repeated; and the infusion of mallows must be made into an emulsion, by beating a good quantity of melon seed and some sweet almonds to a paste, in a marble mortar, and grinding this with some of the infusion, till it makes a liquor like Orgeat. Two ounces of melon seed, and an ounce of almonds, will be enough for three pints of the liquor; this will make it very pleasant, and more effectual.

By a regular use of these means, the inflammation will be got over, and the obstinacy of the disease so far conquered: it will be brought to the same state as the other, tho' with more time and care; and then 'tis proper to proceed in the same manner; by revulsion first, and afterwards by balsamicks.

When the pain and inflammation are over, and the running is become very considerable in quantity, and less virulent; let the infusion be taken regularly, and the injection before described used; and now take a dose of rhubarb. This will have sufficient effect without the jalap, because the bowels will

will be disposed to obey the impulse, by the former use of glysters.

Repeat this purge three or four times, at two or three days distance; and constantly take the mallow drink, and live low.

By these means the disease will be yet farther reduced, and the matter, which is discharged, will grow less in quantity and whitish; and all the bad symptoms will go off. The balsams must then be given in the same way as directed before, and milk must be eaten at least twice a day: it will restore the constitution, and take off the remaining acrimony of the blood.

As the symptoms have been obstinate in the beginning of the disease, the running will in these cases be so in the end: probably the balsams will not stop it. In this state recourse must be had to injections; and the following will answer the purpose safely and effectually: Put into a mortar the yolk of an egg, and a large spoonful of balsam of capivi; mixt them perfectly together, then rub in by degrees half a pint of lime water, and three spoonfuls of honey of roses. Use a little of this warm with a syringe, after every time of making water. It will perfect the cure.

C H A P. XII.

Of a complicated Clap.

HITHERTO we have considered the clap simply, and in its own proper and natural condition, whether a more gentle or more obstinate one: but worse symptoms will sometimes mix themselves with it; and some alteration will then be required in the manner of cure.

We will suppose in this case, the first symptoms to come on as usual, and the patient to have conducted himself in the manner before directed; but he will find in this worse state the symptoms encrease upon him, notwithstanding that course: the inflammation will become greater, the pain in making water intolerable, and the parts hard and universally in agony. In this case, whether it be owing to the constitution, or the degree of infection, there is danger of the worst consequences: the inflammation will in a great measure prevent the running, and the ulceration will become more violent. The bleeding must be repeated, the course of life must be lower than in the other case, and the infusion of mallows drank in greater quantity

quantity. Chicken broth should be the principal nourishment; a piece of boil'd chicken the only solid food: and the person must regularly keep in his chamber. Every morning and evening take the emulsion, instead of the plain infusion; and to the evening dose add half an ounce of syrup of diacodium. The glyster directed in the former chapters, must be given twice in the four and twenty hours; and a pultice of bread and milk with bruised marshmallow root, and pounded linseed, must be applied frequently warm to the penis.

By these means the inflammation and stiffness of the parts will go off, and the running will encrease; it must be favoured by large quantities of the mallow drink, and by low diet: and something more will be necessary than in the former cases, for plainly there is more, and worse ulceration. Tho' mercury be altogether unnecessary, in either the mild or simply more obstinate clap, it will be needful here, for the case is something worse. Where there is this violent ulceration, the clap has so much of the venereal poison, that it comes toward the nature of a local pox. The distinctions cannot be absolute, because the
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three disorders differ only in violence, the taint being the same in all : they rise by degrees ; and this is the condition which connects the clap and local pox.

Wherever mercury is not necessary, it does harm in these disorders ; for where the venom might have been thrown off without, it never fails to obstruct those operations. But all know mercury is needful in certain stages of the venereal disease ; and this is one of them.

There is great difference between mercury in its native state, and when prepared by chymists. But this difference is only in its safety, for the efficacy is the same in whatever form : mercury is mercury, however it be given ; and it will cure the venereal disease with certainty, crude, as well as prepared. An ounce or two of the crude mercury may be taken without harm ; but there are preparations of which one grain is fatal. The chymists give even the worst of these, and many are destroyed by them : but none need take them ; since the other is as efficacious. Mr. *Bromfield* has excellently explained this, at the end of that useful pamphlet he wrote about the Night Shades.

For these reasons, as mercury is to be used in this inveterate state of a clap, we prefer the crude mercury, and let the patient take it in this manner: Put into a mortar five drams of quicksilver, and two drams of thin *Strasburg* turpentine; rub these together till the quicksilver is no longer seen; then add of the cathartick extract four scruples, and powder of rhubarb a dram; beat it all well into a mass; take four pills of this as big as pease every other night.

At the same time mix mercury also into an injection in the following manner. Put into a mortar half an ounce of quicksilver, and the same quantity of balsam of capivi; rub them together till the quicksilver is killed; then put in the yolk of an egg, and rub them well again; by degrees add half a pint of rose water, and use this a spoonful at a time, with a syringe.

All the other methods must be followed in the same manner as before directed, and this injection used after every time of making water. Thus mercury will be applied two ways, immediately to the ulcers, and thro' the blood: the safety of these medicines cannot be doubted; for the first is directed

directed in the dispensatory of the college of physicians, and the other is in constant use in our hospitals. The way they are here directed to be used is the most safe of all.

When taken carelessly these pills will, like all other mercurials, make the mouth sore : but in this way of drinking the mallow infusion, all the time, the mercury does its full business, and is carried off by urine, so that it never affects the mouth at all. If in any particular constitution it should, all that is needful is to omit the pills, and take a brisk purge of rhubarb and jalap; nothing is so effectual.

Thus the virulence of the disease will in a little time be conquered, and there will remain only a gleet, as from the other : only in this case it will be more obstinate, because the ulceration has been worse.

Therefore when the pains and inflammation are gone, and the running is thick and scarce at all coloured, go every morning into the cold bath : and take the following medicine. Put into a mortar, an ounce and an half of balsam of capivi,
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and the yolks of three eggs; grind these well together, and mix with them three quarters of a pint of common water: take three spoonfuls of this for a dose, and repeat it every eight hours.

Probably this will perfect the cure; if not, use this injection. Boil an ounce of pomegranate rind in a quart of water, till it comes to half a pint; rub to powder in a mortar a dram and a half of the white troches of rhases, and twelve grains of white vitriol: use some of this as an injection after every time of making water, and continue the cold bath and the balsam, and the cure will soon be compleated. This is the management of a clap in all its stages; and this way it will be cured with absolute safety.

Thus far the patient may take care of himself. If his fortune do not suffer him to employ a surgeon, he may thus keep out of the hands of quacks: and he who has a surgeon, may see also by this method whether he be treated rightly by him. This is the most essential knowledge; for a clap is ten thousand times caught, for a pox once: and it is in this case only that the patient can depend entirely upon himself. The hand of a surgeon is necessary,

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when the disease comes to the next stage, which we call a local pox; and when it is universal, the physician will be wanted. However it may even then be useful to the patient to know what is right, that he may see these follow it. But before we enter upon this, it will be proper to mention the several accidents, that sometimes come on in the worst cases of a clap, or from bad conduct under the cure of it. The occasions being known, the patient may be upon his guard to avoid them; but when they come on, he will require assistance from the surgeon.

C H A P. XI.

Of Swellings of the Testicles.

THE testicles may swell in venereal cases from two causes; first, from an improper stopping of the running, and, secondly, from a latent pox. Of the first kind it is we are to speak here; the other will have its place hereafter.

If the running be suddenly stopped in a clap, one or both the testicles swell; and grow painful and inflamed. Irregular living

ving is the general cause of this, so that 'tis easy to avoid it. He who manages himself according to our directions, will not fall into the danger. Violent exercise, or high food, or strong liquors, will bring on a fever, for the time, and occasion this: therefore they are all to be avoided. This is always the case when the testicles swell during a clap. When the same mischief happens without any running, it is probably from an universal pox. The swelling from a clap is more painful and violent; but it is easily cured. Whatever brings on the running again, takes off this; for when the poisoned lymph can be discharged at the urethra, it does no other mischief.

Therefore take the disorder in time; nay, it may be prevented, when otherwise certainly coming on, by proper care. Thus if the running stops suddenly while the disease is at its height, a swelled testicle is to be expected; therefore proceed immediately as if it were swelled: be blooded; drink more plentifully of the mallow infusion; and have a glyster once in eight hours: eat no solid food: let veal broth be the strongest nourishment, and this without spice.

The running will return upon this; and if

the testicle has not began to swell, it will be prevented: if it has, it will be brought down. If once bleeding be not sufficient, this must be repeated; but usually nothing more is needful. If the pain be violent, apply a poultice made, as before directed, of crumb of bread, with linseed, and marsh-mallow root. Sometimes matter will be formed, in which case no direction can be useful: the patient can do nothing for himself; he must have a surgeon, and let him get a good one.

C H A P. XII.

Of B U B O E S.

A BUBOE is a swelling, usually in the groin, on one or both sides; and, like the swelling of the testicle, it may arise either from a clap, or be an absolute symptom of the pox. When it rises in the course of a clap, and upon a stopping or diminishing of the running, it is to be considered as a symptom of a clap alone; and 'tis of that buboe we treat here; the other will come in course hereafter.

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If a person who has a clap manage himself carefully, he will escape this trouble; but if by too much exercise, or irregularity of living he stops the running, he will sometimes perceive a small swelling in one or both groins, with a little heat and pain. He must be very quiet, for exercise will encrease it: he need not be afraid of dispersing buboes thus brought on, for they will leave no mischief behind; but in those which come after infection without a running, or which arise from an old taint, another method is to be used. The surgeon must ripen and open them, for the cause is an absolute pox; local in the first case, and in the other universal.

When the buboe comes on in the course of a clap, take immediately to your chamber, be blooded, live very low, and drink plentifully of the mallow infusion: take also the following purge.

Put into an earthen pipkin six drams of tamarinds, and two drams of cream of tartar; add a pint and an half of water: boil this till about a pint is left; then put in a dram of senna: take it immediately off the fire, and let it stand all night. In the morning sweeten it with an

ounce of syrup of violets, and drink the strained liquor warm, at two doses.

As the buboe has in this case arisen from ill conduct, this will take off the tendency to inflammation; and the common method of cure must be pursued according to the degree of the disease. There are cases in which the buboe will not be taken down this way: but very seldom. In this state a surgeon must be called in; for if the swelling must come to a head, it is his proper business.

C H A P. XIII.

Of an Inflammation of the Perinæum.

THE perinæum is that part between the root of the penis and the fundament. It is common to feel heat and pain in this place during the course of a clap; but sometimes this goes much farther. We have seen buboes and swelled testicles may rise from a stoppage of the running, by irregular living; and, from the same cause, this part will sometimes be inflamed, and, if care be not taken, matter will be form'd
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in it. This will require a surgeon's hand, as the swelled testicle or buboe, when they come to the same state; but he is very much to blame who suffers it. Bleed as soon as this inflammation is perceived, and use the other precautions before directed: live low; and, if all this will not succeed, call in the surgeon.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Local Pox.

THE next degree of the venereal disease to a complicated clap, is a local pox; and this often appears in the same form, as the symptoms of an ill-treated clap. An universal pox also may shew itself in the same way; therefore it is the more essential to distinguish them: this, as the first appearances are the same, can only be done by circumstances. Thus a buboe, or a swelled testicle may be a local pox; as well as a symptom of a clap, or an attack of an universal pox. The patient will know his case by these distinctions. If a buboe, or

welled testicle, come on in the course of a clap, when the running is by any means stopp'd, it is, as before observed, only a symptom of the ill-managed clap. If either of these come on after lying with an infected woman, without any running, the case is a local pox; if they appear when the person has not lain with a suspected woman a long time, they are the signs of an universal pox.

A chancre is of the same nature. If it attends a clap, it shews 'tis a very bad kind; but the last method will cure it. If it appears after lying with a prostitute, without any running, it is a local pox; and, if it break out without this cause, it is a sign of an universal pox. Thus a local pox may consist only in a buboe, a swelled testicle, an abscess in the perinæum, or a chancre. The manner of their appearances shews what they are, and the person is to treat himself accordingly. A clap he may cure without assistance from any of the faculty; but these worse disorders he must not meddle with: 'tis easy for an unskilful person to turn a local into an universal pox. We shall not, therefore, tell him how to manage himself; but only how he may understand

stand his case with certainty, for the satisfaction of his own mind ; and know, whether those he employs treat him properly.

C H A P XV.

Of a Buboe from immediate Infection.

BUBOES are swellings of the glands in the groin : when they appear after lying with a prostitute, and without a clap or running, they are the pox fixed in that place ; and not yet mixed with the whole blood. They must be brought to a head and opened, and so the poison will be discharged, and the person cured. If they go back, it gets into the blood, and the thorough pox follows.

The first symptom of these buboes is a hard swelling, which encreases slowly, and grows at length to the bigness of an egg, or larger. A buboe of this kind may be cured by mercurial medicines, and no taint left in the blood : but 'tis difficult, and a thorough pox is often the consequence of attempting it : therefore it is vastly best to ripen it, and discharge the poison. To
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this purpose the patient must keep his room; poultices of ripening ingredients must be applied very frequently; and when the matter is formed, and has remained ripe a little while, the buboe must be opened. All this is the business of the surgeon, therefore we do not direct particulars. The buboe may be opened by a caustick; but the best way, and the least painful, is by the knife: and 'tis best to make two incisions crosswise of one another. This is done at once, and the rest is only dressing. Causticks may be necessary, if there be any collosities: and if the bottom remain hard, mercurial ointments will reduce it. The pox will run itself off thus, as safely as by a running in a clap; and the person need be in no fear of mischief afterwards. But if the surgeon should be ignorant, very bad consequences may happen from his treatment of it after opening.

C H A P. XVI.

Of a swelled Testicle from immediate Infection.

IF the testicle swell, and grow inflamed after commerce with a suspected person, and without any running, 'tis a local pox, or an absolute pox fixed in that part: nothing
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should be done to repel it; but the course of nature followed in ripening it by poultices, with the addition of drawing ointments. When the matter is formed, it must be let out by the knife: but in this case the incision must not be large nor deep; it should be just so much as is necessary to let out the matter; but care must be taken to preserve the testicle. This may be done, if no bad symptom come on; but if there be danger of a mortification, or if the testicle be hardened, so as to threaten a cancerous sore, it must be taken out. 'Tis to no purpose to preserve what cannot be of use; and the person may save his life at the price of castration. Where the testicle can be saved, mercurial ointments are the great resource; but this local pox is an uncommon case; 'tis more natural to happen from an universal venereal taint, and the safest way will be to treat the case in that manner; regarding this only as a symptom.

C H A P. XVI.

Of C H A N C R E S.

CHANCRES are a kind of ulcers peculiar to the venereal disease: they sometimes come on at once from the commerce

merce with an infected person, and, in that case, they are a local pox. Sometimes they break out without any late occasion, and are symptoms only of a general pox. We treat here of those chancres, which arise immediately from the commerce with an infected person, and which are a local pox.

They appear upon the nut, or the skin which covers it; or the little ligament there, called the frænum. They are small and not deep, but hard; spreading and obstinate. They rise from the infected matter remaining upon the part, and consequently those who wash after a suspected intercourse, rarely have them. Sometimes one of these appears alone; but oftener, many one by another.

The first appearance is a small pimple. This grows red and painful, and rises to a point. Soon after the point or head sinks in, and the top looks white and flat, as a thin skin. A little after this an opening is formed in the centre by the sharpness of the matter, and the pimple becomes an ulcer or chancre. It runs with a sharp humour, and eating away on every part, it grows larger, wider, and somewhat deeper:

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the edges grow hard: and thus is a true chancre formed; which, if neglected, spread with violent pain. These encrease in number as well as bigness; for every drop of the matter discharged from them, that fixes itself upon the part, produces a new one.

The rest of the symptoms follow according to the degree of the taint. If that be moderate, the chancre keeps of a round shape, and spreads but slowly; but if the poison has been more powerful, it spreads quick and irregularly, and with more pain. The white matter at the bottom of the chancre will keep its colour, when the chancre is mild, and the edges will be less hard: but, in worse cases, the lips will be hard as horn; the discharge a sharp water; and the matter at the bottom will be blackish or bloody.

The patient will thus know the condition of his disease, but the surgeon must be called in for a cure. He will distinguish by the appearance, as well as by the patient's account, whether the chancre be truly a local pox; and if it be, he will proceed to the cure, without the methods necessary in a confirmed case. The first care
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is to cleanse the parts by fomentations, and frequent washing. Then they are to be carefully deterged; and then the hard lips taken down, and the part healed. This the common method of their business teaches.

But it may be necessary to give one caution to the patient. As the local and universal pox are nearly allied, and danger is very great of supposing a cure is performed, when it is not, mercury should always be used.

It is necessary to keep his chamber in all these cases; and the use of mercury requires little more. The Pills before directed should be taken; and mercurial ointment, by a little at a time, rubbed in. Drinking plentifully of our mallow drink, will give this a tendency to go off by urine; and the mouth will not be affected by it. This course should be followed, while the surgeon is bringing the parts to a due state, and afterwards there will be little trouble in taking a decoction of Sarsaparilla. This is the true advice; the confinement is necessary, whether that course be used or no; and there is little trouble in it, therefore it should always be done. The local pox
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should be treated as a disease of the very same kind with the universal, only differing in degree; and the patient will not only be securely cured by this method, but he will know he is so.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of a Universal Pox.

LITTLE need be said as to the cure of an absolute, confirmed, and universal pox, for the patient would be mad if he should trust to his own care in this case; and the practice is too well known for the meanest surgeon to need directions: but it is of vast importance to the patient to know certainly whether he has the disease in this state, and in what degree: for even in this general taint, there are degrees of violence. To shew this is the purpose of the present chapter.

It is impossible to say what is the first symptom of a confirmed pox, for it appears in various forms; and it is difficult therefore to know when it is, and when it is not, in the body; therefore the more care should be used in the enquiry. If chancres break
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out, or buboes rise, without any late commerce with prostitutes, the person may be sure he has an universal pox ; but it will lie long hid, before it shews itself in that manner. If he give the pox to another, he may be sure he has it. If what be taken to be a recent local pox will not give way to the common remedies, it is another sign. If the hands crack and chop ; if the hair falls off ; and if obstinate eruptions, ring-worms, and inflamed pimples, frequently appear, and the usual medicines will not cure them, it is a very suspicious sign. Spots between the shoulder, and upon the breast, are another symptom. A sore throat is often a certain mark, especially if there be little ulcers in the mouth and nose at the same time. Pains in the night, which no medicines will abate, are another shrewd symptom ; especially if the pain be perceived in the bone, and the bone feels as if it were broke. Swellings and rottenness of the bones are also symptoms of this disease. Finally, hard swellings of the glandular parts.

The most obvious and most certain signs of all are ulcers, swellings and excrescences upon the parts, where the infection was contracted. If such ap-

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pear without any late cause, the pox is plainly in the blood. As to the others, no one of them should fright the patient singly; but if two or more are felt together, there is great cause for suspicion: and if before this time the person has had a bubo ill managed, a clap carelessly stopped, or chancres that have been cured without farther care, he may be sure the case is a confirmed and universal pox.

According to the number and violence of these symptoms, he will know whether it be in the extream degree, or in a somewhat more moderate kind: if the latter, he may depend upon the method mentioned by Mr. *Bromfield*, of throwing in gradually a great quantity of mercurial ointment, and carrying it off by urine; but if it be in the extream degree, nothing will cure him except a salivation; nor that perfectly without *sarsaparilla* afterwards. Let him go to the operation with regularity, and drink that decoction made very strong for seven weeks afterwards. This decoction should be made of two ounces of *sarsaparilla* root, in two quarts of water boiled to one quart, and that quart drank every day for three weeks, and a pint every day for the four following: thus he will

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be perfectly and thoroughly cured; and no otherwise.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the venereal taint appearing in Form of other Diseases.

WE proposed to shew the patient how he might know where the venereal disease was, and where it was not: the first is very plainly done by the preceding rules; but if these symptoms do not appear, the other cannot be concluded from thence with safety: for the pox may be in the constitution, and, though it does not shew itself in its own shape, may produce, or put on, the form of other diseases.

The pox often appears in the likeness of the SCURVY; the gums are sore, and break out into ulcers; and purple spots appear upon the shins. When such a case has been long taken for the scurvy, the nose is attacked, and it is found too late to be this cursed distemper. To know it in better time, let the person examine strictly, whether he has any other symptom of the pox, or whether he has been ill-cured of that disease. If either of these be the case, the sooner he takes the mercury the better.

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What is called the RHEUMATISM often is the pox. To know whether this be the case, beside the strict examination before directed, observe whether the pain grows worse with the heat of the bed: if so, it is a shrewd sign, for rheumatick pains are easier, when the person is warm.

The SCIATICA is very often only an appearance of a confirmed pox; and it will be discovered in the same manner.

GOUTY PAINS, as they are called, are often venereal: but as to the GOUT itself there is no mistaking. When that disease appears in a regular fit, the pox has nothing to do with it.

HEAD ACHS very often are a disguised pox. We know what remedies take effect upon them in the common course of practice, and, if these fail, there is some reason to suspect this latent cause; the more, if there be a heaviness with the pain, and frequent fits of absolute stupidity. In such case let the person examine the case strictly. If the pox shews itself by other symptoms, or he have reason to think from former infection that may be the case, he trifles with himself, in expecting relief from any thing but mercury; and the sooner he applies to that, the better.

CONVULSIONS and EPILEPTICK FITS are sometimes appearances only of the pox; and therefore, in some cases, mercurials, and those medecines only, cure them. 'Tis difficult to know when these rise from a venereal taint, and when they are original diseases: but if other symptoms of the pox appear at the same time, 'tis plain that distemper is united with them; and if the person never had these disorders, before he fell in the way of the pox, he has just cause to think they are only the venereal taint in that form.

In the same manner let him judge of DEAFNESS. This misfortune may be owing to many causes; and the pox is one: if a person hears a ringing and hissing in his ears, and by degrees loses his hearing; and if he have reason to suspect the venereal disease; and the deafness has come on entirely since the cause of that suspicion, he may reasonably conclude it arises from it.

ASTHMAS arise often from the pox; and there is no way to know, but by computing the time of their first coming on, and comparing it with that of the danger of infection.

In the same manner a latent pox, or the remains of one ill-cured, shew themselves

selves sometimes in the appearance of a JAUNDICE, and sometimes of a DROPSY; and in some Persons it has assumed the form of what the vulgar call the TREMBLING PALSY, an universal tremor of the limbs: but the most afflicting circumstance of all is when it takes the form of a SLOW FEVER, with palpitations, an irregular pulse, and internal abscesses. This last is the least suspected as to such a cause; and consequently the most mischievous of all.

All these diseases will be imitated by the venereal taint; for when it affects the several parts of the body from the obstructions, or other disorders of which they arise, they severally follow. One method of discovery serves for all: if they be attended with other venereal symptoms, the case is clear: if not, the time when they began will often shew it. A little attention will make the absolute and certain discovery; for though the disease may first shew itself in any of these shapes alone, other symptoms will afterwards appear.

As soon as it is known, apply the remedy; which is, mercurial unction. In slighter cases it will be sufficient to use it without salivation, carrying it off by urine; but,

but, in those more inveterate, an absolute salivation is the true practice ; and it is very well worth while to purchase health of body and peace of mind, for the remainder of life, at this price.

F I N I S.